6:Stone E-5 (1956-1959)1962
SA19 Talamanca SA19
Cabecar
Bribri

[P. 50(A)]

Dispersal

(*Cabécar*)

173 648 The medicine men recount that the Spaniards seized their people and sent them to Ujarrás and to San José.[156] They were hunted with dogs who picked up their scent. The Cabécares hid in the forests and killed the Spaniards and the dogs with arrows. This annoyed the Spaniards and they put armor on some of the dogs. Sick at heart, the Cabécares went to a waterfall and with the aid of a ladder, climbed up so the dogs couldn't smell them. The Indians then fled to different parts.

Sacrifice to a King

(*Bribri*)

173 597 [714] The last Bribri king adopted a young Térraba (*broshi*) boy and brought him up. He was so very brave that he did not need a shield[157] to protect him from lances when in battle. He fought for and defended the Bribri as if he were one of them, alone setting fire to enemy roofs. The sad fact, however, was that he was not a Bribri but a captured boy. When the king died, even though the young Térraba cried as if he had lost his own father, the Bribri killed him and he fell on top of the king's body.

The End of the *usegLa* and the King

(*Cabécar and Bribri*)

173 793 643 Neither the *usegLa* nor the King were good to the people. If someone laughed in front of the *usegLa*, his mouth became fixed in that position. If he looked in a way the *usegLa* did not like, his eyes were closed permanently. The King took the bravest men and tied them to posts and beat them with knives made of *pejibaye*.

The people did not like this and fled from

[156] This is not exactly true. The Costa Rican government forcibly brought Cabécares to Tucurrique and Orosi as punishment for uprisings in Talamanca. *See* Fernández, 1883, vol. III, ftn. 10, and section of History in this paper.

173 Talamanca. This upset the medicine men.
793 They decided to protect the people and they
643 bewitched the *usegLa* and the King. That is
[754] why there are none today.

The Foundation of Cabagra

(Bribri)

173 The ancient Borucas made the original trail.
166 Over this came *teka*, the first man who came
643 to live in Cabagra. He left Talamanca because of King *Berchí* [188] who took delight in severely castigating the medicine men and ordering all the people of the tribe. *Berchí* was a member of the *sáLwak* [189] clan, so-called because he had a monkey's tail, and anyone who laughed at him he had beaten.

173 *teka* brought his whole family along to
166 Cabagra but they did not want to stay. He returned them to Talamanca and came back all alone. This trip took eight days. He was
173 not baptized, but later he was and received
999 the name of Ciriaco. We do not know his family name. More people followed him and settled in Cabagra because of King *Berchí*'s cruelty.

A bishop came and rebaptized the population. Then he crossed the range to Talamanca accompanied by Térrabas, Borucas, and Cabagras.

The Last Kings of Talamanca

(Bribri)
(Recounted in the plain.)

173
643 Santiago Umaña belonged to the *kumbum-wak* clan. He was the last king of Talamanca and wore a gold hummingbird called *batsúa* in Bribri. He sold Talamanca to foreigners for money and went to England to receive it. He sold the children of our people.

Berchí was another king. He was the one who tied the best men to a tree and beat them to punish them. *Berchí* belonged to the *sáLwak* clan. He killed Santiago.

[597]
[714]

[188] Some Indians say turtle shell.
[189] *See* Appendix III: Antonio Saldaña.
[189] *sáL* is "monkey." *wak* is "race" or "seed" or "clan."